

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME III.

THE EXAMINER;
A Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but one
to the Post Office.

TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
SIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS.

PAUL SEYMOUR,
PUBLISHER.

ADDRESS
Of Influential Citizens of Montreal in Favor
Of Immediate Annexation to the United
States.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

The number and magnitude of the evils that afflict our country, and the universal and increasing depression of its material interests, call upon all persons animated by a sincere desire for its welfare, to combine for the purposes of inquiry and preparation, with a view to the adoption of such remedies as a mature and dispassionate investigation may suggest.

Belonging to all parties, origins, and creeds, but yet agreed upon the advantage of co-operation for the performance of a common duty to ourselves and our country, growing out of a common necessity, we have consented, in view of a brighter and happier future, to merge in oblivion all past differences, of whatever character, or attributable to whatever source. In appealing to our Fellow-Colonists to unite with us in this, our most needful duty, we solemnly conjure them, as they desire a successful issue, and the welfare of their country, to enter upon the task, at this momentous crisis, in the same fraternal spirit.

The reversal of the ancient policy of Great Britain, whereby she withdrew from the Colonies their wonted protection in her markets, has produced the most disastrous effects upon Canada. In surveying the actual condition of the country, what but ruin and rapid decay meets the eye! Our Provincial Government and Civic Corporations embarrassed; our Banking and other securities greatly depreciated; our Merchantile and Agricultural interests alike unpromising; real estate scarcely saleable upon any terms, our unrivaled Rivers, Lakes and Canals almost unused; while Commerce abandons our shores, the circulating capital amassed under a more favorable system, is dissipated, with none from any quarter to replace it!

Thus, without available capital, unable to effect a loan with Foreign States, or with the Mother Country, although offering security greatly superior to that which readily obtains money both from the United States and Great Britain, when other than Colonists are the applicants.—Crippled, therefore, and checked in the full career of private and public enterprise, this possession of the British Crown—our country—stands before the world in humiliating contrast with its unfeudate neighbors, exhibiting every symptom of a nation fast sinking to decay.

With superabundant water-power and cheap labor, especially in Lower Canada, we have yet no domestic manufactures; nor can the most sanguine, unless under altered circumstances, anticipate the home growth; or advent from foreign parts, of either capital or enterprise to embark in this great source of national wealth. Our institutions, unhappily, have not that impress of permanence which can alone impart security, and inspire confidence; and the Canadian market is too limited to tempt the foreign capitalist.

While the adjoining States are covered with a network of thriving railways, Canada possesses but three lines, which, together, scarcely exceed 50 miles in length, and the stock in two of which is held at a depreciation of from 50 to 80 per cent.—a fatal symptom of the torpor overspreading the land.

Our present form of Provincial Government is cumbersome and so expensive as to be ill-suited to the country; and the necessary reference it demands to a distant Government, imperfectly acquainted with Canadian affairs, and somewhat indifferent to our interests, is anomalous and irksome.—Yet, in the event of a rupture between two of the most powerful nations of the world, Canada would become the battle field and the sufferer, however little her interests might be involved in the cause of quarrel or the issue of the contest.

The bitter animosities of political parties and factions in Canada, often leading to violence, and upon one occasion to civil war, seem not to have abated with time; nor is there, at the present moment, any prospect of diminution or accommodation.

The aspect of parties becomes daily more threatening toward each other, and under our existing institutions and relations, little hope is discernible of a peaceful and prosperous administration of our affairs, but difficulties will, to all appearance, accumulate until Government becomes impracticable. In this view of our position, any course that may promise to efface existing party distinctions and place entirely new issues before the people, must be fraught with undeniable advantages.

Among the Statesmen of the Mother Country—among the sagacious observers of the neighboring Republic—in Canada—and all British North America—among all classes, there is a strong pervading conviction that a political revolution in this country is at hand. Such forebodings cannot readily be dispelled, and they have, moreover, a tendency to realize the events to which they point. In the meanwhile, serious injury results to Canada from the effect of this anticipation upon the more desirable class of settlers, who naturally prefer a country under fixed and permanent forms of government to one in a state of transition.

Having thus adverted to some of the causes of our present evils, we would consider how far the remedies ordinarily proposed possess sound and rational inducements to justify their adoption.

1. "The revival of Protection in the markets of the United Kingdom." This, if attainable in a sufficient degree, and guaranteed for long period of years, would ameliorate the condition of many of our chief interests, but the policy of the Empire forbids the anticipation. Beside, it would be a partial remedy. The millions of the Mother Country demand cheap food; and a second change from Protection to Free Trade would complete that ruin, which the first has done so much to achieve.

LOUISVILLE KY.: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1849.

WHOLE NUMBER 24.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE PRUSSIAN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Parker says: "The meeting of the Prussian Baptist Association has just closed. This session was the second; the first gave rise to the great meeting at Hamburg in January last. There are three Associations in Germany. They meet annually, and altogether in three years. The recent meeting was one of great interest, as many fundamental questions were discussed which had agitated the churches, and some of which had been discussed but not settled at the previous meeting in Hamburg.

At that meeting Articles of faith were framed which were adopted by most of the churches. All the churches now in the General Convention are pretty well agreed, and the members sound in the faith, and correct in practice. There was, as might be supposed, some disposition to legislate for the churches. This I resisted strongly,

Afterwards a Normal school was established at St. Petersburg. The educational reform in Prussia, properly commenced with the establishment of Normal schools.

A leading principle of the system adopted, was that 'extensive' knowledge, sound sense, and a profound acquaintance with human nature, must be combined in the teacher. His habits must be formed by practice, and experience must give him a certain fact, without which the best endeavours will be useless.

So powerfully has this system commended itself to all enlightened men, that not only have these seminaries for teachers been constantly increasing within the last ten years in Prussia, in Saxony, and in the west and southwest of Germany; but most of the enlightened governments of Europe have followed the example.

Out of Prussia, the plan was first adopted in Holland. The celebrated Normal school of Mr. Trinzen, was established at Haarlem in 1816; and it is now acknowledged by all that common school education has been reformed and immeasurably advanced throughout that enlightened country, by the influence of that school.

Want of MISSIONARIES.—*Prof. B. B. Edwards, of the Theological Seminary at Andover, has sent to the N. Y. Observer a statement, explanatory of the alleged deficiency of the missionary spirit in that Institution, as it was presented to the American Board at Pittsfield.*

We make the following extracts from his communication:

In 1833, Normal schools were adopted in France, as one of the main features in the great governmental measure in behalf of common Schools. Mr. Mama mentions the interesting fact that a Normal school was established at Versailles, occupying the very site, and some of the buildings that were the dog-kennels of Louis XIV., and his royal successors!

Scotland was not slow to discover the advantages of the preparation of teachers.

That country has one such school at Edinburgh, and one at Glasgow, besides the Madras college at St. Andrews, which excise the double function of giving a classical education, and preparing teachers for schools.

In Ireland, the National Board of Education has established an excellent and extensive Normal school at Dublin, one thousand pounds having been given to the object by Lord Morpeth.

In England, several Normal schools have sprung up under the auspices of private individuals and societies, the government having limited its efforts to the bestowment of aid upon the institutions thus established.

In Belgium three Normal schools were established in 1843.

In regard to a system of means specifically designed to qualify teachers for common schools, New York made earlier movements than any other State on this side of the Atlantic. In 1835 a teachers' department was engrained upon one academy in each of the Senatorial districts of that State.

The sum of \$500 was given to each of these academies for the purchase of apparatus and a library, and also the further sum of \$400 to pay the salary of an instructor. In 1840 the State Normal school was established at Albany.

In 1838, Mr. Edmund Dwight, of Boston, offered to the Educational Board of Massachusetts, the sum of \$10,000, to be expended in the qualification of teachers of Common Schools, provided the State would devote an equal sum to the same purpose. His proposition was accepted, and in the course of a few years three Normal schools were established in that State.

Several other States of our Union have had this subject under consideration, but we do not learn that any of them have as yet consummated their measures so far as to have Normal schools in actual operation.

WOMEN IN RUSSIA.—A gentleman who went to Russia with Maj. Whistler, on Railroad affairs, and has recently returned, informs the writer, that in a very important branch of education and usefulness, the Russian women are somewhat in advance of the American. They participate in the duties of the Medical profession, by managing the department of obstetric practice—a vocation for which some pretend to think our women are, and must continue to be incompetent.

The gentleman, during his ten years' residence there, principally in St. Petersburg, had occasion to employ an attendant for his lady; and with his American ideas, he applied to a medical man of eminence to officiate. The physician laughed at him, and remarked that his attendance would be entirely superfluous, and he should feel somewhat out of his sphere; but he would refer him to a professional woman, for whose ability and skill he would be responsible.

INSTITUTIONS.—Return to the British Parliament show that in 1848 there was imported into Great Britain, 27,304,134 lbs. tobacco, on which that Government received a revenue amounting to \$21,627,727. The duty levied is a fraction less than 80 cents a pound, while the actual price it yields the American grower, after a year's labor, is not more than an average of 4 to 5 cents a pound. The English are great preachers of free trade, but they understand their own home interests too well ever to practice it themselves.

EFFECT OF SALT ON WHEAT.—Some of our readers may recollect that last fall we mentioned an experiment made by Mr. John Park of Gates, by sowing a barrel of salt to the acre upon a summer fallow.—The ground was plowed once the preceding fall, again in May, and salt sowed thereon as above, and afterwards plowed twice before seeding. On the 1st and 2d of September, wheat was sown two bushels to the acre. The crop has just been harvested, and Mr. P. is confident it will yield four bushels to the acre.—*Rochester American Traveller.*

BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Biblical Recorder says: "Among the subjects that will probably claim the attention of the ensuing Baptist State Convention at Oxford, will be the establishment of a Female Institution of a high order, similar to the one established by our Methodist brethren at Greensboro, N. C. Such an institution is imperiously demanded by the wants of our denomination.

II. "The Protection of Home Manufactures."

Although this might encourage the growth of a manufacturing interest in Canada, yet, without access to the United States market, there would not be a sufficient expansion of that interest, from the want of consumers, to work any result that could be admitted as a "remedy" for the numerous evils of which we complain.

III. "A Federal Union of the British American Provinces."

The advantages claimed for that arrangement, in which direct responsibility to the people is a distinguishing feature, would be substituted for a system at once cumbersome and expensive.

In place of war and the alarms of war with a neighbor, there would be peace and unity between this country and the United States. Disagreements between the sister provinces would not benefit our trade in timber, for they have a surplus of that article in their own forests; and their demand for agricultural products would be too limited to absorb our means of supply.

Nor could Canada expect any encouragement to her manufacturing industry from those quarters. A Federal Union, therefore, would be no remedy.

IV. "The Independence of the British North American Colonies as a Federal Republic."

The consolidation of its new institutions from elements hitherto so discordant—the formation of treaties with Foreign Powers—the acquirement of a name and character among the nations—would, we fear, prove an over-match for the strength of the new Republic. And, having regard to the powerful confederacy of States contumacious with itself, the needful military defenses would be too costly to render independence a boon, while it would not, any more than a Federal Union, remove those obstacles which retard our material prosperity.

V. "Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, as respects the products of the farm, the forest, and the mine."

If obtained, this would yield but an installment of the many advantages which might be otherwise secured. The free interchange of such products would not introduce manufactures to our country. It would not give us the North American market. It would neither so amend our institutions as to confer stability nor insure confidence in their permanence; nor would it allay the violence of parties, or, in the slightest degree, remedy many of our prominent evils.

VI. Of all the remedies that have been suggested for the acknowledged and insufferable ills with which our country is afflicted, there remains but one to be considered. It propounds a sweeping and important change in our political and social condition involving considerations which demand our most serious examination. This remedy consists in a "Friendly and Peaceful Separation from British Connection, and a Union upon equitable terms with the great North American Confederacy of Sovereign States."

We would premise that toward Great Britain we entertain none other than sentiments of kindness and respect. Without her consent we consider separation as neither practicable nor desirable. But the Colonial policy of the Parent State, the avowals of her leading Statesmen, the public sentiments of the Empire, pre-entirely unmistakable and significant indications of the appreciation of Colonial Connection. That is the resolve of England to invest us with the attributes, and to assume the burdens of the colonies—the unrestricted use of our country—the natural highway from the Western States to the ocean, are objects for the attainment of which the most substantial equivalents would undoubtedly be conceded.

FELLOW-COLONISTS: We have thus laid before you our views and convictions on a momentous question—Involving a change, which, though contemplated by many of us with varied feelings and emotions, we all believe to be inevitable—one which it is our duty to provide for, and lawfully to promote.

We address you without prejudice or partiality, in the spirit of sincerity and truth—in the interest of solely our common country—and our single aim is its safety and welfare. If to your judgment and reason our object and aim be at this time deemed laudable and right, we ask an oblivion past dissensions; and from all, without distinction of origin, party, or creed, that earnest and cordial co-operation in such lawful, prudent, and judicious means as may best conduct us to our common destination.

"Have you ever been to the slave market?" asked my friend Harris, as he took my arm and walked with me through Camp-street. I answered, "Nay;" so we entered Bank's Arcade. We observed a sign hanging out with "Slaves for Sale" painted on it; and along the front of the store, sitting on benches, exposed to the gaze of the purchaser and the curious, were the objects of our search. Some of them were large and strong negroes, black as your hat. These were the field or plantation hands—carmen or draymen. "This slim mulatto man is a barber," said the slave-dealer, who, observing we were strangers, stepped up, anxious to display and dispose of his property;—that they are property, is never questioned in this latitude. "But," continued the dealer, "he's a first-rate waiter for an hotel or a steam boat." A little farther along sat some females—strong, burly wenches, for farm-work, washing, or heavy house-work; near by, several good looking young girls, with long straight, black hair, peadly teeth, fresh and animated countenances. Some were engaged in conversation—some occupied themselves with sewing or knitting. They are nurses, seamstresses, or waiting-maids. The squad were some of all ages and colors, from the child at the breast to the middle-aged man and father.

"It was a sale day—so we entered the auction building. Board and Calhoun were the auctioneers. On a platform near the door stood the slaves to be sold; and the auctioneer, as he cried and discourse of their separate merits, walked up and down in the rear, so as not to interfere with the sight of them. It did not require Mr. Beard to talk long, before we knew, by the manner in which he worried the V's and W's, that he is neither a native, nor to the manor born."

"The first lot I have to offer you today," said Mr. B., "is a family from a plantation—father, mother, and five children; what will you give me for the lot, for they must be sold together?"—How kind of him! "They are fully guaranteed, and sold under good characters. Dick, the father, aged thirty-five years, a leading man on the plantation; his wife, aged thirty-one years, cotton picker; Charles, twelve years; William, ten years; Thomas, seven years; Betsy, ten years; Maria, five years; and I am only offered two thousand dollars for the whole."

The value of our timber would also be greatly enhanced by free access to the American market, where it bears a high price, but is subject to an onerous duty. At the same time, there is every reason to believe that our shippers, as well as Quebec on the Great Lakes, would find an unlimited market in all the ports of the

Benjamin, Alfred Savage, James Hutton, John Gordon, Chas. Geddes, Dugald Stewart, S. S. McCraig, E. Easton, Norman S. Froste, Thomas Gorlon, James Harvey, John Kerr, J. A. Perkins, S. E. Gregory, Samuel Mathewson, James Patton, Donald Ross, John Sinclair, Wm. Stephenson, Wm. Watson, John Whyte, John Leeming, Benjamin, J. N. Hall, J. Eadsdale, H. Mulholland, Mr. McIntosh, Robert Chalmers, Chas. Chalmers, Thos. Workman, John McArthur, James Scott, Jr., Theodore Hart, Henry Lyman, E. C. Tuttle, Asper Eschen, Thomas McGrath, Walter Charles, L. Fortier.

[We have not room for the rest of the names.—*N. Y. Tribune.*]

Abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies.

The Secretary of the Society, in communicating the following information, thus writes:—"Having obtained access to official documents connected with the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, I send for the Reporter the notes I have made upon, and the extracts I have taken from them, which no doubt, will interest its readers."

POPULATION OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

	Free	Slaves
Martinique	47,352	73,239
Guadalupe, &c.	40,429	99,346
St. Lucia	45,912	62,151
No. Be.
No. C.
No. D.
No. E.
No. F.
No. G.
No. H.
No. I.
No. J.
No. K.
No. L.
No. M.
No. N.
No. O.
No. P.
No. Q.
No. R.
No. S.
No. T.
No. U.
No. V.
No. W.
No. X.
No. Y.
No. Z.
Total.		

THE EXAMINER.

JOHN H. HEYWOOD, { EDITORS.

LOUISVILLE: OCT. 27, 1849.

We send, occasionally, a number of the EXAMINER to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

J. M. McKNIGHT, No. 31, North Fifth St., Philadelphia, will receive subscriptions for the Examiner.

Notice.

We shall, in future, discontinue sending the Examiner to subscribers after the expiration of the time for which their subscriptions pay, unless otherwise instructed.

West India Emancipation.

The pro-slavery men are very fond of referring to the condition of the West Indies, affording proof that the fruits of emancipation are destructive to the interests of both slave-holders and slaves. They assume without any reason and directly in the very teeth of well established facts, that since the emancipation act went into effect in the British West Indies, those islands have been rapidly degenerating, that their exports have greatly declined, and that both the white and colored population have suffered. Indeed, nothing is more common than to find in pro-slavery newspapers lamentations over the condition of things in these Islands. From Mr. Calhoun, who has become almost insane on this subject, down to the most littilliputian advocate of slavery, the pro-slavery men declare that emancipation in the West Indies is a failure. These gentlemen do not, we suppose, wilfully lie when they have occasion to refer to West India emancipation. It is charitable to account for their manner of talking on this subject by assuming that they are profoundly ignorant of the condition of the British West Indies. But admitting they are wofully destitute of knowledge in regard to the effects of emancipation, can they be excused for recklessly asserting that the effects of emancipation have been destructive to the interests of the planters and the blacks? Is a man to be free from responsibility on the plea of ignorance, when he may without any great difficulty thoroughly inform his mind?

Whatever may be said in relation to the capability of the slavery men who assert that the British West Indies have been ruined and rendered desolate by the emancipation of the negroes, all men who are well informed on the subject know that the results of emancipation in these islands fully sustain the wisdom and the philanthropy of the measure. The act of emancipation is amply justified by its effects—its success has been greater than was anticipated by many of its advocates, who, knowing that it is always unsafe to make great social changes suddenly, expected that many inconveniences and evils would be encountered before experience could reconcile all parties to the changed condition of things.

It may be asked how it happens that there should be such gross misapprehension of the effects of the British emancipation act, if it be true, as we assert, that the act has been entirely vindicated by its effects! This question is easily answered: The slaves men have always contended that any sort of emancipation would be a curse to both whites and blacks, and particularly emancipation unaccompanied with an entire separation of the two races. This being their position, nothing but the most irresistible evidence can change their opinion. It is much more difficult to remove a prejudice than it is to correct an error in belief. The slaves men are prejudiced against emancipation, and hence their minds hardly be reached by the influences of truth on this subject. Indeed the majority of their minds are hermetically sealed against all reason, common sense, and truth which make in favor of emancipation. They have resolved that emancipation is a curse, and they have adopted another resolution to the effect that they will never regard emancipation in any other light than as a positive curse. This being the condition of their minds they do not seek any illumination, and when any facts that are favorable to emancipation are presented to them they do not undertake to argue against them, but emphatically deny them or thrust them aside without deigning to look at them, with all that lordly disdain that becomes one whose iron-bound brains are proof against everything akin to progress. These slaves men they do not read any of the accounts of the effects of the great philanthropic experiment in the British West Indies, and are precisely as ignorant of the true effects of emancipation there as they are of what is going on in the valleys of the moon.

Owing to the misrepresentations which the slavery people in the U. S. and G. Britain have put in circulation with a view to disparage the benevolent tendencies of emancipation in the West Indies, a number of men of enlarged minds and unsotted character have from time to time visited those islands over which the angel wing of emancipation has been extended. These high-minded men have published the results of their observations in books which no one can read without feeling that the emancipation act of the British Government has signally blessed all those whose chains it broke. Not only are the negroes happier and better in all respects, but many of the planters themselves willingly confess that emancipation has been an incalculable blessing to all whom it touched. The improvement of the negroes has been most signal. Wherever emancipation has gone the light of knowledge and Christianity has greatly increased. Schools and churches now abound where ignorance and vice formerly abounded, and none of those great evils have followed, which are too generally supposed to be incident to any plan of emancipation, unless expatriation of one of the races is connected with it.

We distinctly aver that of all the volumes that have been written by persons who have visited the British West Indies for the purpose of witnessing the effects of emancipation, there is not one which does not contain the amplest testimony to the effect that emancipation has greatly benefited both the whites and the blacks. There is no foundation for the allegation that ruin and desolation have followed the British emancipation act. We challenge the slavery men to bring forward one respectable disinterested man, who is competent to give evidence on the subject, who will assert that the friends of emancipation have any reason to deplore the effects of that act. No such witness can be found, while hundreds and thousands can be brought forward, all of whom concur in representing the emancipation of the negroes in the British West Indies as a most substantial blessing to both planters and negroes.

It is true that some of the absentees planters in Great Britain, who owned plantations in the West Indies, are willing to certify that emancipation was a great pecuniary injury to them. So also you may find planters from those islands now residing in the United States, who will assert that emancipation has ruined the islands over which it has taken effect. But these men are prejudiced witnesses, and far as we have had the opportunity of knowing them, they are not remarkable for devotion to truth. We repeat it that all the disinterested, reliable testimony which has been published in relation to the effect of emancipation in the West Indies,

fully justifies the wisdom of those eminent British philanthropists to whose zeal the world is indebted for that most splendid tribute to the cause of freedom.

The exports of some of these islands are not as great as they were under slavery, and beyond this fact there is absolutely nothing to justify any unfavorable assumption in relation to the influence of emancipation. The abstraction of the female negroes from the fields, and the attention which the negroes give to their own little tracts of land sufficiently explain the falling off in the exports of sugar, rum, and molasses. The negro men have procured homes of their own, and their wives are occupied with their domestic concerns while their children go to school. In this way the negro families are much better off than they were while they were slaves. They, for the most part, consume what they produce, whereas under slavery their productions went to swell the exports of the islands. Thus the falling off in the amount of exports instead of proving the ruin and desolation of the islands, is a proof that the condition of the negroes is far better than it was when their backs were familiar with the lash of the ruthless and unprincipled overseer.

Our attention has been called to this subject by reading some remarks contained in the Kingston Journal, a newspaper published at Kingston, in the ruined island of Jamaica, the island which has been swept over by so many slaves. The editor of that paper is commenting on the address adopted by the slaveholding members of Congress in the City of Washington last winter. It will be recollect that the slavery address asserts most unequivocally that emancipation has caused and ruined the British West Indies. Of this part of that famous address the Kingston Journal says:

"The allusion to the British West Indies is most unfortunate, inasmuch as the condition of the colonies, failing in the statements and predictions of these Southern members. Who will look at this island, for example, and say 'the existing relation between the free and slave races cannot be separated,' and the negroes 'cannot live together in peace, or harmony, or mutual advantage?' There is the mark, however, favorably inclined toward the much-loved system of the Southern States of America, or prejudiced against the dark hues of the colored race, and have no power to assert that 'wretchedness and misery and desolation' has been the result of emancipation?"

The Southern members appeared to feel that their ground was not safe under them. Hence their constituents, that "since the emancipation," the British government "has kept up a sufficient military and naval force to keep the blacks in awe, and a large number of magistrates, constables, and other civil officers to keep the slaves respect to their former owners."

This is a most ambiguous statement, and

is very evident from this observation that they know nothing of the true state of affairs in the West Indies, and, if they do, have purposely misrepresented them. There has been a very large diminution of both the military and naval forces in the West Indies since the abolition of slavery. Some years ago the regular troops in this island alone amounted to from eight to ten thousand men. Now we believe, there are not two thousand in it.

There are, in fact, those who know Port Royal during the palmy days of slavery, and look at it at present, can say anything but that it has fallen in this department of our defense.

During slavery, every rural parish had four or five constables, and the towns a larger number, the total of which, we have no doubt, would be found fully equal to the number of police now employed for the preservation of the peace.

Some three hundred and fifty of these are divided among two-two parishes, and a population of 400,000 souls, "to keep order," as these Southern men say, "in the towns and on the plantations, and enforce respect to former owners."

But there is no police on the plantations, nor any necessity for them; and what will appear most astonishing to Southerners is, that the social and political superiority of education and talent" is still preserved.

The Southern members of Congress, after reading this statement, will drop up their alterations to the West Indies. But notwithstanding all this, the British West India possessions are ruined, impoverished, miserable, wretched, and destined probably to be abandoned to the black race."

This, many of our readers will think, is

going ahead rather too fast—running to a conclusion much too rapidly. Our reply is—it is not true; there never was a period in the history of the British West Indies, in which life and property were more secure, and peace and quiet more universal, or a better feeling existed among all classes of the community.

Catch Balderstone in the South.

Most of our readers have been amused by Sir Walter Scott's character of Caleb Balderstone, and have laughed at the ludicrous attempt of the butler to conceal the state of his master's fortunes. When the Master of Ravenswood had nothing left of the possessions of his ancestors but the gloomy castle of Wolf's Crag, which was destitute of furniture, and did not contain a supply of even the plainest food, Caleb Balderstone boasted of their magnificence and the dinner course consisting of all that could gratify the palate and the eye—When we read some of Mr. Ellwood Fisher's statements, we are forcibly reminded of Caleb's oratorical powers, and cannot help congratulating Old Virginia that she has found so talented a Balderstone. When the Virginians speak to each other at home they complain of their want of prosperity; but they are glad to have a Caleb Balderstone to put a good face on the matter before strangers. Mr. Caleb Balderstone Fisher performs the duty admirably, and they toast him and applaud him to the skies. He has done the job for them well, and they pay him well. And when the decay becomes too evident to be concealed, their Balderstones will explain all by referring to the tariff, which will answer as good a purpose as Caleb's fire at Wolf's Crag.

"It will be a creditable apology for the honor of the family for three score of years to come, if it is well guided. Where's the family pictures? says the meddlesome body—the great fire at Crag, answers I. Where's the family plate? I say another—the great fire, says I; who was to think of plate when life and limb were in danger. What's the tapisserie and the decoupage?—beds of state, twills, pands and tapers, napery and broder'd work?—the fire—the fire—the fire. Guide the fire well, and it will serve you for all that ye said have and have not—and, in some sort, a good excuse is better than the things themselves; for they must crack and wear out, and be consumed by time, whereas, go to some, prudently and creditably handled, may serve a nobleman and his family, Lord knows how long!"

Emancipation in Maryland.

The following paragraph in a letter written from Baltimore, shows that the Emancipationists of Maryland, neither few in number nor destitute of influence, though patiently biding their time, are looking forward with calm confidence to the day when the cause of freedom shall triumph in their beloved State. That day, though seemingly far distant, is rapidly approaching. The heart of humanity is throbbing with the love of liberty, and every pulsation of that great heart sends the life-blood further and farther:

"A majority of Reformers have been elected and a great effort will be made to enact a bill providing for the abolition of the Slaveholding system in the State. The Slaveholders in the eastern and southern counties have already taken the alarm at the prospect of an effort to provide for emancipation, and no prospect of success at present, but a movement once made will lead to beneficial results in a year or two. There are those in Maryland who will never cease until this curse is eradicated from the soil, and although the final attainment of the object is far distant in appearance, there are hearts that never despair and hope to witness its accomplishment."

The Post Master General has established a new post office at Los Gatos, Benicia county, Ky., and appointed Jos. E. Heddix, P. M., one at Dayville, Todd county, George H. Day, F. M.

Canada.

We have placed upon our first page an Address to the people of Canada which we have read, and we doubt not others will read, with interest. It is a remarkable document and one which must exert a vast influence.

It is remarkable every way.

The object proposed in this address renders it remarkable.

For what is this object? An entire change of the political character and relations of a great community, a change in its internal polity and in its external connections. It is a substitution of republican institutions for monarchy; it is a separation from the powerful realm of Great Britain, and a union with the equally powerful government of the United States.

The negro men have procured homes of their own, and their wives are occupied with their domestic concerns while their children go to school. In this way the negro families are much better off than they were while they were slaves.

They, for the most part, consume what they produce, whereas under slavery their productions went to swell the exports of the islands.

Thus the falling off in the amount of exports

instead of proving the ruin and desolation of the islands, is a proof that the condition of the negroes is far better than it was when their backs were familiar with the lash of the ruthless and unprincipled overseer.

It is remarkable every way.

The object proposed in this address renders it remarkable.

For what is this object? An entire change of the political character and relations of a great community, a change in its internal polity and in its external connections. It is a substitution of republican institutions for monarchy; it is a separation from the powerful realm of Great Britain, and a union with the equally powerful government of the United States.

The negro men have procured homes of their own, and their wives are occupied with their domestic concerns while their children go to school. In this way the negro families are much better off than they were while they were slaves.

They, for the most part, consume what they produce, whereas under slavery their productions went to swell the exports of the islands.

Thus the falling off in the amount of exports

instead of proving the ruin and desolation of the islands, is a proof that the condition of the negroes is far better than it was when their backs were familiar with the lash of the ruthless and unprincipled overseer.

It is remarkable every way.

The object proposed in this address renders it remarkable.

For what is this object? An entire change of the political character and relations of a great community, a change in its internal polity and in its external connections. It is a substitution of republican institutions for monarchy; it is a separation from the powerful realm of Great Britain, and a union with the equally powerful government of the United States.

The negro men have procured homes of their own, and their wives are occupied with their domestic concerns while their children go to school. In this way the negro families are much better off than they were while they were slaves.

They, for the most part, consume what they produce, whereas under slavery their productions went to swell the exports of the islands.

Thus the falling off in the amount of exports

instead of proving the ruin and desolation of the islands, is a proof that the condition of the negroes is far better than it was when their backs were familiar with the lash of the ruthless and unprincipled overseer.

It is remarkable every way.

The object proposed in this address renders it remarkable.

For what is this object? An entire change of the political character and relations of a great community, a change in its internal polity and in its external connections. It is a substitution of republican institutions for monarchy; it is a separation from the powerful realm of Great Britain, and a union with the equally powerful government of the United States.

The negro men have procured homes of their own, and their wives are occupied with their domestic concerns while their children go to school. In this way the negro families are much better off than they were while they were slaves.

They, for the most part, consume what they produce, whereas under slavery their productions went to swell the exports of the islands.

Thus the falling off in the amount of exports

instead of proving the ruin and desolation of the islands, is a proof that the condition of the negroes is far better than it was when their backs were familiar with the lash of the ruthless and unprincipled overseer.

It is remarkable every way.

The object proposed in this address renders it remarkable.

For what is this object? An entire change of the political character and relations of a great community, a change in its internal polity and in its external connections. It is a substitution of republican institutions for monarchy; it is a separation from the powerful realm of Great Britain, and a union with the equally powerful government of the United States.

The negro men have procured homes of their own, and their wives are occupied with their domestic concerns while their children go to school. In this way the negro families are much better off than they were while they were slaves.

They, for the most part, consume what they produce, whereas under slavery their productions went to swell the exports of the islands.

Thus the falling off in the amount of exports

instead of proving the ruin and desolation of the islands, is a proof that the condition of the negroes is far better than it was when their backs were familiar with the lash of the ruthless and unprincipled overseer.

It is remarkable every way.

The object proposed in this address renders it remarkable.

For what is this object? An entire change of the political character and relations of a great community, a change in its internal polity and in its external connections. It is a substitution of republican institutions for monarchy; it is a separation from the powerful realm of Great Britain, and a union with the equally powerful government of the United States.

The negro men have procured homes of their own, and their wives are occupied with their domestic concerns while their children go to school. In this way the negro families are much better off than they were while they were slaves.

They, for the most part, consume what they produce, whereas under slavery their productions went to swell the exports of the islands.

Thus the falling off in the amount of exports

instead of proving the ruin and desolation of the islands, is a proof that the condition of the negroes is far better than it was when their backs were familiar with the lash of the ruthless and unprincipled overseer.

It is remarkable every way.

The object proposed in this address renders it remarkable.

For what is this object? An entire change of the political character and relations of a great community, a change in its internal polity and in its external connections. It is a substitution of republican institutions for monarchy; it is a separation from the powerful realm of Great Britain, and a union with the equally powerful government of the United States.

The negro men have procured homes of their own, and their wives are occupied with their domestic concerns while their children go to school. In this way the negro families are much better off than they were while they were slaves.

They, for the most part, consume what they produce, whereas under slavery their productions went to swell the exports of the islands.

Thus the falling off in the amount of exports

instead of proving the ruin and desolation of the islands, is a proof that the condition of the negroes is far better than it was when their backs were familiar with the lash of the ruthless and unprincipled overseer.

It is remarkable every way.

The object proposed in this address renders it remarkable.

For what is this object? An entire change of the political character and relations of a great community, a change in its internal polity and in its external connections. It is a substitution of republican institutions for monarchy; it is a separation from the powerful realm of Great Britain, and a union with the equally powerful government of the United States.

The negro men have procured homes of their own, and their wives are occupied with their domestic concerns while their children go to school. In this way the negro families are much better off than they were while they were slaves.

They, for the most part, consume what they produce, whereas under slavery their productions went to swell the exports of the islands.

CONVENTION.

Charter.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 14, 1849.
CONVENTION.—The proceedings of the Convention (Saturday) were probably more interesting, and amounted to less than a session day, and may be disposed of in

important resolutions having been read lately referred, the Convention again committee of the whole upon the slave-

first obtained the floor, and made a speech, taking the term *abolition* and the emancipationists of Kentucky re-

uring his address. Among other strange

things, we were particularly surprised at his making this—that the people of the counties in Kentucky where the slaves were most numerous are superior in every noble attribute to the people of the counties where slaves are few; that the citizens of the dense slave region are not only richer, more polished, and better informed, but more patriotic than the citizens of the counties where slaves are less numerous. This was his idea—his views, unless they should be suppressed at the printing office, other strange and ridiculous things in certain delegates' speeches have been.

Mr. Talbot, of Boyle, next spoke. Of his speech I can say but little, as I left as soon as he took his text and indicated the scope of his discourse, which was to prove that slavery is entirely consonant with the laws of nature and the revealed word of God, &c. I am told that his speech was a very moving one—but he swept everything before him, particularly his audience. He had not concluded his discourse when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Several ladies from Louisville are here, and are the toast of the Convention—I mean the widow and bachelor portion of that body. The "bright particular star" among them all appears to be the widow Mrs. Jefferson street.

Our host of the Shidell House "gave a treat" to-day (none of your whisky-and-sugar treats, but one of your first-chop champaign) to the resident and visiting editions now in the city. We all did our duty manfully, but Harvey particularly distinguished himself. It is wonderful how much that man can drink! Yours,

"THE EXCLUDED."

P. S. You make me say my Friday's letter that the manner and style of speaking of Wickliffe, Merriweather, and others is "peculiar," when everybody knows there is nothing peculiar about either of them. I wrote "familiar."

FRANKFORT, Oct. 16, 1849.

More than a week has been wasted in the discussion of the slavery question, without any result so far, and with but little hope of any good being effected by it in the end. Professing a desire to settle all agitation upon this vexed question, the Convention is pursuing the very course to get up an agitation, and to kindle anew the emancipation fires which many hoped had been extinguished by last summer's election returns. The resolutions and speeches now being offered and delivered in the Convention, will do more to keep alive the emancipation feeling in Kentucky, and to cause an united organization of all the anti-slavery elements in the State, than could be done by all the Clayes, Rockbridges, Thomassons, &c., in the Commonwealth.

The following is a synopsis of Monday's proceedings:

Resolved, That the committee on the executive and ministerial offices, made a report, which you will find enclosed, for future publication.

Mr. W. N. Marshall offered the following, and it was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on miscellaneous powers be instructed to inquire into the propriety of incorporating into the new constitution, a clause exempting from execution, to each bona fide occupant of land, a homestead of fifty to one hundred acres, not to exceed in value the sum of \$300, and not to affect any law or created before the new constitution goes into operation.

The following rather singular preamble and resolution was offered by Mr. Dixon:

WHEREAS, the right of the citizen to be secure in his person and property is not only guaranteed by all free governments, but lies at the very foundation of all free government; and in this Congress immediately and collectively are the people, and although not expressed are implied, and that among these in the power so to change the existing constitution of the United States, to effect a more perfect protection to the life and liberties of the citizens, and to prevent no to destroy them; and whereas, the slaves of the citizens of this commonwealth are property, both those that are now in esse and those hereafter born of mothers who may be slaves at the time of such birth. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention has not the power or right by any principle it may incorporate into the constitution of the state, to deprive the citizen of his property without his consent, unless it be for the public good, and only then by making a new constitution, going into operation.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Dixon:

Resolved, That the Convention has the power or right by any principle it may incorporate into the constitution of the state, to deprive the citizen of his property without his consent, unless it be for the public good, and only then by making a new constitution, going into operation.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Dix-

on:

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to establish other chancery courts in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the committee on circuit courts be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the circuit chancery court to exist under the new constitution, and giving authority to the legislature to

LITERARY EXAMINER.

Gone.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Another hand is beckoning on,
Another call is given;
And glows once more with angel steps
The path which reaches heaven.

One young and gentle friend whose smile
Made brighter summer hours,
Amid the frosts of autumn time
Has left us with the flowers.

No paling of the cheek of bloom
Forewarned us of decay,
No shadow from the silent hand,
Fell round our sister's way.

The light of her young life went down
As sinks behind the hill
The glory of a setting star—
Clear, suddenly, and still.

As pure and sweet her fair brow seemed—
Eternal as the sky;
And like the brook's low song her voice—
A sound which could not die.

And half we deemed she needed not:
The changing of her sphere,
To give to Heaven a shining one
Who waked an angel here.

The blessing of her quiet life
Felt on like the dew;
And good thoughts where her footstep pressed
Like fairy blossoms grew.

Sweet promptings unto kindred deeds
Were in her very look;
We read her face as one who reads
A true and holy book:

The pleasure of a blessed hymn
To which our hearts could move,
The breathing of an inward psalm,
A canticle of love.

We miss her in the place of prayer
And by the hearth fire's light;
We pause beside her door to hear
Once more her sweet "Good night."

There seems a shadow in the day
Her smile no longer shines,
A darkness on the stars of night
Like eyes that look through tears.

A lone unto our Father's will
Our thought had reconciled;
That He whose love exceeds ours
Hath taken home his child.

Fold her, oh Father! in thine arms
And let her henceforth be
A messenger of love between
Our human hearts, and thee.

Still let her mild rebuking stand
Between us and the wrong,
And her dear memory serve to make
Our faith in goodness strong.

And grant that she, who trembling here
Distrusted all her powers,
May welcome to her hallowed home
The well beloved of ours.

From Fraser's Magazine.

Madame Recamier.
The position occupied by Madame Recamier in French Society, and the influence which she exercised over it, entitle her to be considered as one of the most remarkable persons of our age. At the same time, to those who did not enjoy the happiness of her acquaintance, the secret of the influence of which we speak, and to which there has been nothing equal in recent times, must, unless the cause of it be explained, remain in mystery. I have so frequently been asked by her countrymen and my own, in what the fascination of Madame Recamier consisted—how it was that after the loss of fortune, youth, and beauty, she still retained an unquestioned and unequalled empire over men's minds—that I venture to attempt some explanation of the problem. For society, and above all the female part of it, has no slight interest in the matter.

My first impression and my latest conviction with regard to Madame Recamier were the same; they furnished me with one invariable answer to all the questions I have been asked about her. It was the atmosphere of benignity which seemed to exhale like a delicate perfume from her whole person, that prolonged the fascination of her beauty. It was her heart rather than her head, that inspired her with the faculty of animating, guiding, harmonizing, the society over which she presided, with a quiet resistless power, the secret of which was with herself. Madame Recamier was by no means a talker, nor was I ever struck by her talents or acquirements. She seldom said much; and it was only on an attentive study that one perceived how much of the charm and value of the conversation was due to her gentle influence, never asserted yet always felt. It would be a mistake, may a disengagement, to imagine that she attracted round her such a circle of distinguished men by the brilliancy of her conversation. It was the ineffable charm of the sweetest and kindest of tempers; the strongest desire to give pleasure, to avert pain, to avoid offence, to render her society agreeable and soothing to all its members, to enable everybody to present himself in the most favorable light—it was the suavity, the refined humanity of her nature, that rendered her beauty irresistible in youth, and the charm of her manner scarcely less powerful in age.

It is not, therefore, the sermon so often preached over the grave of beauty—that it is transient and probable—that we would fain pour into fair and youthful ears.—Those who cannot see that most obvious and salient of truths, and upon whom the sight does not force some serious reflections, are far beyond the reach of words. Neither are we at all inclined to assert the well-worn falsehood, so often told by the very men whose whole life belies it, that beauty is of no value. Beauty, like any other power, is one of the great gifts of God, who has so constituted man that he is, and ever must be, its subject, often its slave. It is the highest and the most intoxicating of all powers, for it is at its zenith when the reason is yet unripe; it is attained without toil or sacrifice, and held without responsibility. It is, then, not by decrying or depreciating so mighty a gift that any good can be done. The consciousness of her triumphs, (unknown, perhaps, to any but herself,) will speak louder to the possessor of beauty, than any attempt of ours to deprecate their value.

But what may perhaps be done, at least where beauty is combined with tolerable understanding, is to show its high vocation, and its sweet influences on social life; to point to the withered, heartless, and spiteful coquette, whose beauty survives only in her own memory, and to her own torment, and then to Madame Recamier, old and blind, surrounded with such respectful admiration, such affectionate and almost enthusiastic devotion, as few indeed of the young and brilliant can command.

Such then as hers, we would say, fair creatures, is the sceptre which He who made you fair has placed within your reach. Would you obtain it? He, too, has taught you the means—first by the law of your woman's nature, which He has written on your hearts; secondly, by that other divine law which He has given to His word. You are, if you are true-born women, gen-

te, kind, and loving, anxious to please, and fearful to offend. If you are Christian women, you are meek and lowly of heart, full of pity and charity, of good-will manifested in kindly words and benevolent works. Let these things be added to your beauty, and see, in the example before us, how enduring is its empire!

It is true that Madame Recamier was gifted with a corporeal grace, which is not to be acquired, and which admirably seconded the grace of soul that inspired her lovely person. This was striking to the last. Even when bowed by age, and moving about with the uncertain step and gait of the blind, this did not forsake her. There was a gentleness and suavity in all her movements that excited admiration, even in the midst of the tender pity she excited. It is probable that the impression she made on me was stronger and more beautiful in her age and darkness, than it would have been had I seen her in the pride of her beauty and the triumphs of her charms. It is certain that those who had known her in the plenitude of her power never forsook her, and that the attachments she inspired ended only with life.

At the time that I became a resident in Paris, I heard that Madame Recamier had ceased to receive strangers. Her sight, afterwards completely extinguished, was already dimmed; her health was extremely delicate, and, as she afterwards told me with her gentle smile, she did not care to have people come only to look at the once beautiful Madame Recamier. I had, therefore, not the smallest hope of seeing a person concerning whom I felt so much curiosity and interest, and it was with equal surprise and pleasure that I accepted the kind permission of her niece, Madame Lenormant, to accompany her one evening to the Abbaye aux Bois. From that time I became a frequent visitor at all the obstacles interposed by great distance, health, weather, and occupation, would allow me.

For a long time before her death (says Madame Lenormant) she had ceased to make visits, but her salon was open every day before and after dinner. Before dinner (from three to six) was particularly devoted to M. de Chateaubriand. Every day, without fail, he came at three, and did not go till six. During the last two years, his visit to the Abbaye aux Bois. From that time I became a frequent visitor at all the obstacles interposed by great distance, health, weather, and occupation, would allow me.

During the month of June, 1847, M. Ballanche, whose health was very infirm, was attacked with inflammation of the lungs. During the eight days his illness lasted, his sweetness and serenity never abandoned him for an instant, and at last he experienced the great joy of seeing her who was the life of his heart take her seat, suffering and blind, by his bedside, which she did not quit, till, with the calmness of a sage and the resignation of a saint, he fell asleep, as he had said, "in the bosom of a great hope."

I shall never forget the sort of consternation, mingled with sorrow, which this death caused. Everybody felt regret for so pure and excellent a man, but yet more of grief and pity for Madame Recamier, whose loss was felt to be overwhelming and entirely irreparable. I had happened to hear that M. Ampere, whom I knew to have been for some time suffering from the effects of his dangerous illness in Egypt, was going to recruit his shattered health in the Pyrenees. He was to accompany M. Cousin, and the day of their departure was fixed. Two or three days after the death of M. Ballanche I went to the Abbaye aux Bois to inquire for Madame Recamier. M. Ampere, who had instantly taken, as far as it was possible, the place of his venerable and lamented friend, came out to speak to me. After talking of her and her untimely loss, I said, "And you? You will be obliged to give up your journey?" "Oh," said he, "je n'y pensais plus." The demands and perils of his own health were utterly forgotten. M. Ampere has, I am sure, totally forgotten our conversation, but I do not forget the effect it produced on me.

I should gladly digress a little to quote the beautiful speech which M. de Tocqueville, in the name of the Academie, pronounced over the grave of M. Ballanche; or the eloquent address to the departed of his fellow-townsmen, M. de la Prade. A few words of the latter I cannot bear to omit:

There was in your mind, in its serenity, its charming simplicity, its tenderness, something more than is found in the wisest and the best. Your virtue was of a divine nature; it was at once a prolonged innocence and an acquired wisdom. In you, learned old age had retained the purity and the candor which in others does not outlive infancy. Serene and radiant as your soul may now be in the mansions of peace, we can hardly conceive of it as more loving and more pure than we beheld it on that mournful occasion.

It is characteristic of Madame Recamier's unselfish nature, that after the operation for cataract had proved unsuccessful, and she had to resign herself to hopeless darkness, she remarked that an infirmity which was inconvenient only to herself was the one which she could the most easily submit to. I remember on one occasion when I called on her, and she fancied that she had neglected some act of courtesy, she said, with her sweet smile, and as if excusing herself, "Il est si inconmode d'être aveugle." As if the chief value of sight was the power it gives of ministering to the pleasure of others!

Next on the list of those who daily ascribed about Madame Recamier, was the venerable and amiable Ballanche—that incomparable friend, who from the moment he beheld her devotes his life to her. Nobody who knew M. Ballanche can forget him, or can remember any one like him. He realized all one's conception of the simplicity, serenity, and benevolence of a Christian philosopher. Nothing could be more engaging, nothing more venerable than his manner. Even his ugliness had something singularly attractive. He inspired love, confidence, and respect, in a degree rare indeed when united.

Whilst he was engaged in the composition of *Antigone*, (says another of the illustrious group of devoted friends, M. J. J. Ampere, in his *Memoire de M. Ballanche*.) poetry appeared to him under an enchanting form. He became acquainted with her, whom he said, that the charm of her presence had laid his sorrows to sleep; who, after being the soul of his most elevated and delicate inspirations, became in later years the Providence of every moment of his life, down to that final one, when she came to take her seat by the death-bed of the faithful friend she so deeply lamented.

M. Ampere quotes the following passage from a letter of M. Ballanche to Madame Recamier.

You, you are the Antigone of my dreams; her destiny is not like yours, but the elevated soul, the generous heart, the genius of devotedness, are the features of your character. I was only beginning *Antigone* when you appeared to me at Lyons, and God only knows how large a share you have in the portrait of that noble woman!

Antiquity is far from having furnished me all the materials for it; the ideal was revealed to me by you. I shall explain all these things to one day; I choose the world to know that so perfect a creature was not created by me.

And again, at a later age, he says:

If my name survives me, which appears more and more probable, I shall be called the philosopher of the Abbaye aux Bois, and my philosophy will be considered as inspired by you. Remember that it was only through Euripides that Orpheus had any true mission to his brother men; and remember, too, that Euripides was a marvellous vision. The dedication of the *Palaeogenes* will explain all this to posterity.

This thought is one of my joys. I believe that I am now entering on the last stage of my life; this stage may be prolonged for some time, but I know well what is at the end of it. I shall fall asleep in the bosom of a great hope, and full of confidence in the thought that your memory and mine will live the same life.

I have been the more desirous to enlarge on this part of Madame Recamier's life, because it illustrates what I have so often remarked, the incomparable tenderness and constancy of the French in Friendship. How the vulgar notion of the instability of French friendship arose, I cannot guess. Nobody can have lived among them without seeing instances of devotedness to which we can offer no parallel. If it be thought that I am exaggerating, let anybody show me with her gentle smile, she did not care to have people come only to look at the once beautiful Madame Recamier. I had, therefore, not the smallest hope of seeing a person concerning whom I felt so much curiosity and interest, and it was with equal surprise and pleasure that I accepted the kind permission of her niece, Madame Lenormant.

At the time that I became a resident in Paris, I heard that Madame Recamier had ceased to receive strangers. Her sight, afterwards completely extinguished, was already dimmed; her health was extremely delicate, and, as she afterwards told me with her gentle smile, she did not care to have people come only to look at the once beautiful Madame Recamier. I had, therefore, not the smallest hope of seeing a person concerning whom I felt so much curiosity and interest, and it was with equal surprise and pleasure that I accepted the kind permission of her niece, Madame Lenormant.

During the month of June, 1847, M. Ballanche, whose health was very infirm, was attacked with inflammation of the lungs. During the eight days his illness lasted, his sweetness and serenity never abandoned him for an instant, and at last he experienced the great joy of seeing her who was the life of his heart take her seat, suffering and blind, by his bedside, which she did not quit, till, with the calmness of a sage and the resignation of a saint, he fell asleep, as he had said, "in the bosom of a great hope."

Madame Recamier had a quality which, though more even than her winning kindness, attracted and attached men to her. "Elle étoit le génie de la confiance," said one of the nobles and most eminent of her living countrymen. All who were admitted to her intimacy hastened to her with their joys and their sorrows, their projects and ideas; certain not only of secrecy and discretion, but of the warmest and readiest sympathy. If a man had the *échancrure* of a book, a speech, a picture, an enterprise in which he was interested, he would unfold his half-formed plan, sure of an attentive and sympathizing listener. This is one of the ordinary and permanent forms of affliction. No, thou sittest down in thy still chamber, and sad memories come there, or it may be, strange trials gather under thy brooding thought. Thou art to die; or thy friend must die; or worse still, thy friend is faithless. Or thou sayest that coming life is dark and desolate. And now as thou sittest there, I will speak to thee, and I say—though sighs will burst from thy almost broken heart, yet when they come back in echoes from the silent walls, let them tell thee. Let them tell thee that God will not thy destruction; thy suffering for its own sake—wills thee not—cannot will thee, any evil; how could that thought come from the bosom of infinite love! No, let thy sorrows tell thee, that God wills thy repentance, thy virtue, thy happiness, thy preparation for infinite happiness! Let that thought spread holy light through thy dark chamber. That which is against thee, is not that which is for thee. Calamity, a dark speck in thy sky, seemeth to be against thee; but God's goodness, the all embracing light and power of the universe, forever lives, and shines around thee and for thee.

"Evil and good, before him stand—
Their mission to perform."

The angel of gladness is there; but the angel of affliction is there too—and both alike for good. May the angel of gladness visit us as often as is good for us!—I pray for it. But that angel of affliction! what shall we say to it? Shall we not say—"Come thou too, when our Father will"; come thou, when need is—with saddened brow and pitying eye, come; and take us on thy wings, and bear us up to hope, to happiness, to heaven—to that presence where fullness of joys—to that right hand, where are pleasures for evermore!"

There is one further thought which I shall not fail to submit to you, on this subject, before I leave it. The greatness of our sufferings, points to a correspondent greatness in the end to be gained. When I seek what men are suffering around me, I cannot help feeling that it was meant not only, that they should be far better than they are, but far better than they often think of being. The end must rise higher and brighter before us, before we can look through this dark cloud of human calamity. The struggle, the wounds, the carnage and desolation of a battle, would overwhelm us with horror, if it were not fought for freedom, for the side—protect infancy from ruthless butchery, and the purity of our homes from brutal wrong. So is the battle of this life, a bewildering maze of misery and despair, till we see the high fortune that is set before it. You would not send your son to travel through a barren and desolate wilderness, or to make a long and tedious voyage, to an unhealthy clime, but for some great object: say, to make a fortune thereby. And any way, it seems to your parental affection, a strange and almost cruel proceeding. Nor would the merciful Father of life, have sent his earthly children to struggle through all the sorrows, the pains and perils of this world, but to attain to the grandeur of a moral fortune, worth all the strife and endurance. No, all this is not ordained in vain, nor in reckless indifference to what we suffer, but for an end, for a high end, for an end higher than we think for. Troubles, disappointments, afflictions, sorrows, press us on every side, that we may rise upward, upward, ever upward. And believe me, in this rising upward, you shall find the very names that you give to calamity, gradually changing. Misery, strictly speaking and in its full meaning, does not belong to a good mind. Misery shall pass into suffering, and suffering into discipline, and discipline into virtue, and virtue into heaven. So let it pass with you. Bend now gently and weakly, in that lowly "worship of sorrow," till in God's time, it become the worship of joy—of proportionately higher joy—in that world where there shall be no more sorrow nor pain nor crying—where all tears shall be wiped from your eyes—where beams of heaven in your countenance, shall grow brighter by comparison with all the darkness of earth.

It was at the same time and place that M. de Chateaubriand and Madame Guizot met for the first and only time in their lives. He called upon the venerable lady, for whom he always afterwards expressed the greatest admiration and reverence. What a singular meeting! Like that of two mariners shipwrecked by the same storm, whom fate has led, after long wanderings, to the same resting-place.

From Burns' Christian Citizen.
Norwegian Song.

The stately pine of Norway,
Tree of the mountain land,
Firm rooted on the wind-swept height,
How proudly dost thou stand!
Through the tempest come,
And the foaming waves dash round the home
Of Norway's stately pine;

The tree that braves a thousand storms,
Old Norway's stately pine!

We envy not the roses
Which in the summer reigns,
Nor the green leaf that greenly wave,
On the distant southern pine.

And we envy not the orange bough,
Nor the purple clustering vine;

For the tree of the changeless life is ours,

Old Norway's stately pine;

The tree that braves a thousand storms,
Old Norway's stately pine.

How many a strange wild legend
Round the peasant's hearth is told,
When all is bright and warm within,
And the winds without are cold.

And in the woodfire's cheerful rays

Young eyes of gladness shine;

What is it feeds that evening blaze?

Tis Norway's stately pine:

The tree that braves a thousand storms,
Old Norway's stately pine.

Upon the wave-rocked ocean
That girts our native shore,
Boldly, in his adventurous toil,
The fisher plies his oar.

Wanderer, what is it forms the bark,

That bounding bark of thine?

Tis the ancient tree of the forest dark,

Old Norway's stately pine;

The tree that braves a thousand storms,
Old Norway's stately pine.

The winds make solemn music,

Like the restless sea's wild moan,

As they linger 'mid its leaves awhile,

With a soft and trembling tone.

With a spirit power that whispering sound

Through the heart's deep shrine,

For we loved old Norway's mountain ground,